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HONGKONG TELEGRAPH  
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# 35 PEOPLE MISSING IN SHIP'S BLAZE

## EVACUEES FLY OUT

Paris, Feb. 3.

A Skymaster aircraft carrying 39 British civilian evacuees from Palestine to Britain will not arrive here to-night as scheduled but will stay overnight at Marseilles, officials here stated. It was not known whether given good flying weather to-morrow—the plane would fly directly from Marseilles to London or break the journey at Paris, they added. —Reuter.

## FRENCH PLAN FOR RUHR

### International Administration

Paris, Feb. 3.

The French plan for international administration of the coal and steel industries of the Ruhr, in which the "United Nations are principally interested" was outlined by M. Herve Alphand, Director of Economic Services of the French Foreign Office here to-day.

The plan he said provides for an Allied Commission, who would attend board meetings of Ruhr coal and steel companies.

1. Exercise veto over all legislation of local Ruhr authorities.
2. Control the use of profits from Ruhr industry and have the right to block them if there were reason to suspect bad will or inefficiency in the working of Ruhr industries.
3. Have power to appeal to Allied troops stationed in or near the Ruhr, for example, in case of strikes.

The full detailed plan was contained in the memorandum submitted to the United States, Britain and Soviet Russia on Saturday. The text will be published in a few days when the three Allied governments have themselves had the opportunity to study it.

### POLITICAL CONDITIONS

M. Alphand made it clear that the proposed technical administration of the plan depended in the French view for its effectiveness on several political conditions. They were:

1. The technical administration of the plan must be embodied in the peace treaty with Germany.
2. The plan must be placed under what M. Alphand called "the special guarantee" of the United Nations Organisation.
3. Measures must be taken to ensure that the international economic administration in the Ruhr is enabled to carry out its work unhindered by any legislation which the future local Ruhr authority or legislative bodies might introduce.

This point would present no difficulty, M. Alphand said, if the future legislative authority in the Ruhr was itself international, as proposed by France.

The French memorandum embodying the plan said that there would be great danger to peace and security if the German steel industry were allowed to develop to the maximum as before the war. It added that the united steel production capacity of Allied European countries was ample to cope with Europe's steel requirements. —Reuter.

## EDITORIAL

### An Admirable Gesture

GOVERNMENT'S announcement that it intends to provide free education for children of members of the Hongkong Volunteers who were either killed or disabled during the war will cause general satisfaction. It is a much more practical intimation that the authorities have the welfare of the Volunteers at heart than any honeyed phrases. Even more satisfying is the fact that Government has taken the initiative over this matter. That it has been willing to do so should encourage the Volunteers to hope that the several grievances they aired publicly in past months will also receive the same helpful treatment.

In bringing orphans and other children of Volunteers within the operation of the Royal Warrant Government, is, of course, fulfilling a moral obligation. That it has long recognised the debt and has been prepared to live up to it is demonstrated by the revelation that ever since the Military Administration was set up a number of children, qualifying for educational benefits under the Royal Warrant, have been receiving them. The principal effect, therefore, of to-day's announcement is to broaden the application of these benefits so that other children who qualify shall also enjoy them.

The terms of reference provided for the special advisory committee appear to be fair and reasonable. Clearly the individual needs under the Royal Warrant will vary, with some children requiring education from the junior school onwards, and others only finishing school. It can be confidently left to the committee to work out the details equitably and to the advantage of all. For the present, it is sufficient to congratulate the Government on its gesture, which represents an acknowledgment of the superb sacrifices so many volunteers made more than five years ago in the defence of Hongkong.

## SHIP'S BLAZE

### River Steamer Sai On Catches Fire In Harbour

Thirty five people are missing, believed either burned to death or drowned after jumping overboard, as a result of a disastrous fire which broke out aboard the Hongkong-Canton river steamer, Sai On, just before 5 o'clock this morning.

Between two and three hundred passengers were aboard at the time, and many of them jumped into the harbour when the fire, believed to have been caused by an internal combustion, broke loose.

Captain R. Wherry, master of the Sai On, told a "Telegraph" reporter that the blaze started at five minutes to five, just about an hour before the ship was due to sail.

He was aroused from sleep by his boy five minutes later and by that time the midship was well ablaze. The raging fire caused considerable confusion among the Chinese passengers who struggled to get from the lower decks to the first-class passenger area.

Smoke was still pouring from the centre of the steamer at 10.30 making it impossible for firemen to recover any bodies.

The Sai On, owned by the Tung On Steamship Company, was carrying 350 tons of paper, rubber, cotton and general cargo when the blaze occurred, said Capt. Wherry.

He, together with the Chief Officer, first and second engineers and four Chinese officers are safe, but everyone of them lost all their kit.

This is the sixth time Capt. Wherry has lost his belongings on ships. It is estimated that damage to the Sai On amounts to \$800,000, and the ship is insured for this amount.

Capt. Wherry expressed the opinion that so long as the engines have not been badly damaged, the Sai On could be repaired and recommissioned in two months.

Built at the Takao Dockyard in 1924, the Sai On, a sister ship of the Tung On, has had an adventurous career. When the Japanese occupied Hongkong in 1941, the Tung On was scuttled in the harbour, but the Sai On made her way to Macao and remained there until Chinese collaborators stole her and brought her to Aberdeen.

### ULTIMATUM TO JEWISH AGENCY

Jerusalem, Feb. 4.

Mayor Israel Roshak of the all-Jewish Tel Aviv declared to-day that the British had warned the Jewish Agency that it would face military "counter-measures" unless it co-operated in stamping out terrorism in Palestine within the next seven days. —Associated Press.

## Retention Of War Powers

### URGED BY TRUMAN

Washington, Feb. 3.

President Truman appealed to Congress to-day not to scrap the Government's war powers, the abandonment of which would mean virtual chaos in the world distribution of short food supplies.

These powers—due to expire under present law on March 31—are included in the Second War Powers Act and President Truman declared in a special message to Congress that if they were not continued "our troops would be jeopardised and our policy of encouraging the growth of democracy would be endangered."

Forecasting that the world grain deficit would become "most serious in the next few months," President Truman said that without these powers, the Government would be unable to allocate specific quantities of American food production for foreign consumption. The result would be a scramble by foreign and domestic interests alike and an end to the present distribution of American fats and oils, eggs and meat.

International food officials here declared, said the President, that without these controls in the United States, the International Emergency Food Council would be unable adequately to continue its work of world allocation of scarce food.

**HARDSHIPS INEVITABLE**

"The most careful allocation of available supplies, including those from the United States, which is still the largest exporter, will be essential to avoid extreme hardship in war devastated countries," President Truman declared. Referring to the 12,000,000 ton deficit between the world grain supply and demand this year, the President told Congress: "The United States has a special responsibility in Germany and Japan, where heavy imports are required to maintain food supplies at least at a level sufficient to prevent disease and unrest."

Stressing the domestic advantages of continued world control of scarce foods, he added: "I consider that the current import and export controls must be kept after March 31 to assure this country a proportionate share of commodities in which we are deficient while carrying out our international allocation arrangements."

President Truman insisted that "special controls may also continue to be necessary on rice" but paid special attention to sugar, which United States trade interests had been attempting to force off international allocation.

**INEQUITIES DANGER**

"Sugar available in 1947 is expected to be only about 7,500,000 tons as compared with the average prewar imports of about 8,500,000 tons," said the President, and the United States will continue to receive its share of these supplies. Our share in past years had been sufficient to permit us to maintain along with Canada and the United Kingdom a considerable higher proportion of our prewar consumption than other importing countries."

Regarding fats and oils, President Truman stressed: "Only by maintaining careful distribution between countries will it be possible to avoid serious inequities. This situation requires the continuation of import and export controls to ensure that we and other countries receive a proportionate share of these supplies."

Another hot sun greeted the players this morning when the fourth test match was resumed at the Adelaide oval. Miller and Johnson continued the Australian innings and advanced the overnight score of 293 for 4 to 319, Miller being 52 and Johnson 40.

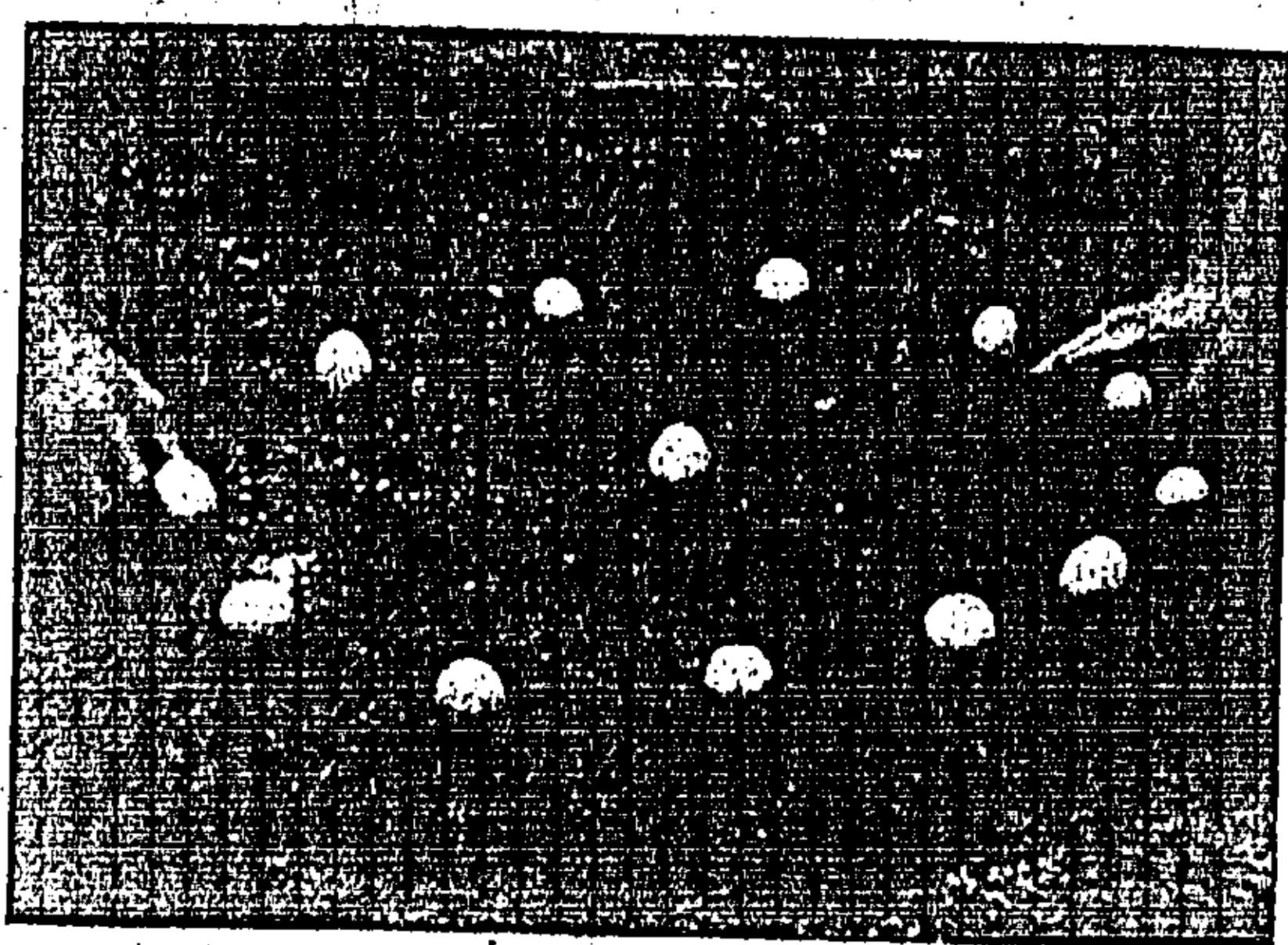
Miller opened his scoring to-day with a six off a no-ball from Wright. —United Press.

331 for 4. Miller not 60, Johnson not 43. —Reuter.

Scoring at a very fast rate, Miller and Johnson had taken the total to 335 for 4 by 11.15 HKT. Miller was then 80 and Johnson 47. —Reuter.

(Continued on Page 4)

# The Hongkong Telegraph



Here is photographic proof that eggs can be stood on end at Lih Chun, or the Coming of Spring. Picture was taken yesterday at the bombed-out site in Wyndham Street, and shows the eggs standing up, some on the broad end and some on the pointed end. See also Page 4. (Photo: Ming Yuen).

## 200,000 Troops Closing In On Red Stronghold

Shanghai, Feb. 3.

Some 200,000 well-equipped Government troops continue to close in on the Communist South Shantung stronghold of Linyi, headquarters of General Chen Yi's new 4th Army to-day against disorganised opposition, according to Chinese press reports, which predict the early fall of this important city.

Three different Government columns are at present driving on the city, from the south, southeast and southwest. The southern force, by capturing Taro on the highway to Linyi, which lies 30 miles northward, is leading in the race towards the strategic Communist provincial capital.

The southeastern column, commanded by General Ho Pen-shu, is reported to-day to have reached a point about 38 miles from its objective. The third column is pushing northward from Tachung, on the Kiangsu-Shantung border.

All newspapers to-day stress the significance of the flying trip made yesterday by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to Hsuehchow, where he conferred with the Chief-of-Staff, General Chen Cheng, who is personally directing operations in south Shantung.

## STOP PRESS 60 BODIES RECOVERED

The death toll on the Sai On is much greater than was at first estimated.

Shortly after 10.30, firemen recovered 60 dead bodies from the stern compartment at the stern of the ship. The bodies were piled on top of each other, with evidence of frantic attempts by the trapped passengers to break down the grilles.

### SAI ON RESCUERS ROBBED

Firemen and European police jumped into the harbour to rescue Sai On passengers who had leapt overboard and when they returned ashore found that some of their clothes and belongings had been stolen.

### TEST MATCH

Another hot sun greeted the players this morning when the fourth test match was resumed at the Adelaide oval. Miller and Johnson continued the Australian innings and advanced the overnight score of 293 for 4 to 319, Miller being 52 and Johnson 40.

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## HONGKONG SHIP INTERCEPTED

Batavia, Feb. 3.

Two British ships, the Kilkenny Maru, 508 tons of Singapore, and the Empire May Rover, 400 tons of Hongkong, were intercepted by a unit of the Netherlands Navy off the republican port of Cheribon on Monday and brought to Batavia under armed guard.

According to the British Consul the masters of both vessels reported that they proceeded to Cheribon with Dutch permission but after loading cargoes of rubber they were intercepted by a Dutch Corvette four and a half miles outside Cheribon.

The master of the Empire May Rover whose ship was involved in a similar incident last December claimed that the Dutch had seized and not returned his ship papers.

Four British ships have reported that they have been intercepted and searched since Jan. 28 when the Netherlands East Indies Government announced stringent new regulations: virtually banning all export from both Dutch and Indonesian territories without prior Dutch permission. —Associated Press.

## Rocket Aircraft

### Tests

### AUSTRALIA PLANNING

Canberra, Australia.

Pilotless aircraft, possibly flying at supersonic speeds, ultimately will be tested on the 3,000-mile rocket range the British Empire plans to establish across Australia and over the Indian Ocean.

Plans already announced for the rocket range, to be built in Australia in collaboration with the Empire Government, indicate that although the immediate purpose is to develop and test rocket propulsion units over long distances, radio control of flight, and ultimate descent will play a major part. Radar equipment will be installed in a chain of observation stations to trace the course of the missiles.

Latest official details of the scheme received by the Commonwealth Government from Britain as disclosed here are that the range head will be located at Mount Eba in South Australia, 60 miles north of Pimba which is on the trans-Australian line, 110 miles north-west of Port Augusta.

(A dispatch from Sydney indicated the launching site probably would be located at Eula, a coastal town on the West Australian-South Australian border, with the range extending over Christmas Island in the Indian Ocean. Several alternative testing sites have been examined.)

### TREMENDOUS RANGE

The range, some 200 miles wide, will extend north-west over the Indian Ocean, crossing the West Australian coast just south of Broome.

At first the length of the range will be about 300 miles, but it will be extended in 300-mile stages to its ultimate 3,000-mile length.

Primary purpose of the experiments will be to insure greater accuracy in guiding projectiles by radio. At the outset the experiments will be concentrated on rockets, but will be extended within three or four years to include pilotless aircraft.

About 500 workers, including scientists and technicians from both Britain and Australia, will be located at the range head and launching site.

A Government "Australian Committee on Guided Projectiles" already has been established. It is composed of representatives of the three Australian defence services. The committee will co-operate with the British Technical Mission led by Lieut-General J. F. Eves in the undertaking, which has been named the "Guided Projectile and Super-sonic Pilotless Aircraft Project." —Associated Press.

## Singer's Note Breaks Glass

London, Feb. 3.

An irate reader wrote to the Times to-day that a soprano singing an aria in a BBC programme had reached a note, whose vibrations shattered a tumbler on his dining room table, showering him with glass.

"One of these fine days serious damage might be caused, resulting in a possible lawsuit," he declared, adding: "For the life of me I cannot see who would be the defendant—an interesting problem."

The writer said the incident occurred during a broadcast of Madame Butterfly and that his subsequent research—done by tapping a similar tumbler—revealed that as the singer reached the top note the "tumbler exploded into thousand pieces with a loud report. Fragments were scattered over my wife and myself and a greater part of the room." —United Press.

## Shanghai Transport

### Survey By Experts

Philadelphia, Feb. 3.

It was announced to-day that the Municipality of Shanghai has commissioned two local experts to survey Shanghai's transportation problems and prepare a programme for the installation of a modern American type of transit system.

Dr. Thomas Conway, Jr. and Dr. Luther Harr are sailing from San Francisco on February 14 aboard the Marine Lynx for a six-month survey. They will be accompanied by Mr. Thomas H. Nicholl who will serve as chief engineering consultant.

Dr. Conway was a former president and chairman of the Board of the Philadelphia and Western Railway Company, a high-speed electric line servicing the western suburbs of Philadelphia and Norristown. Harr was President of Research and Planning Incorporated.

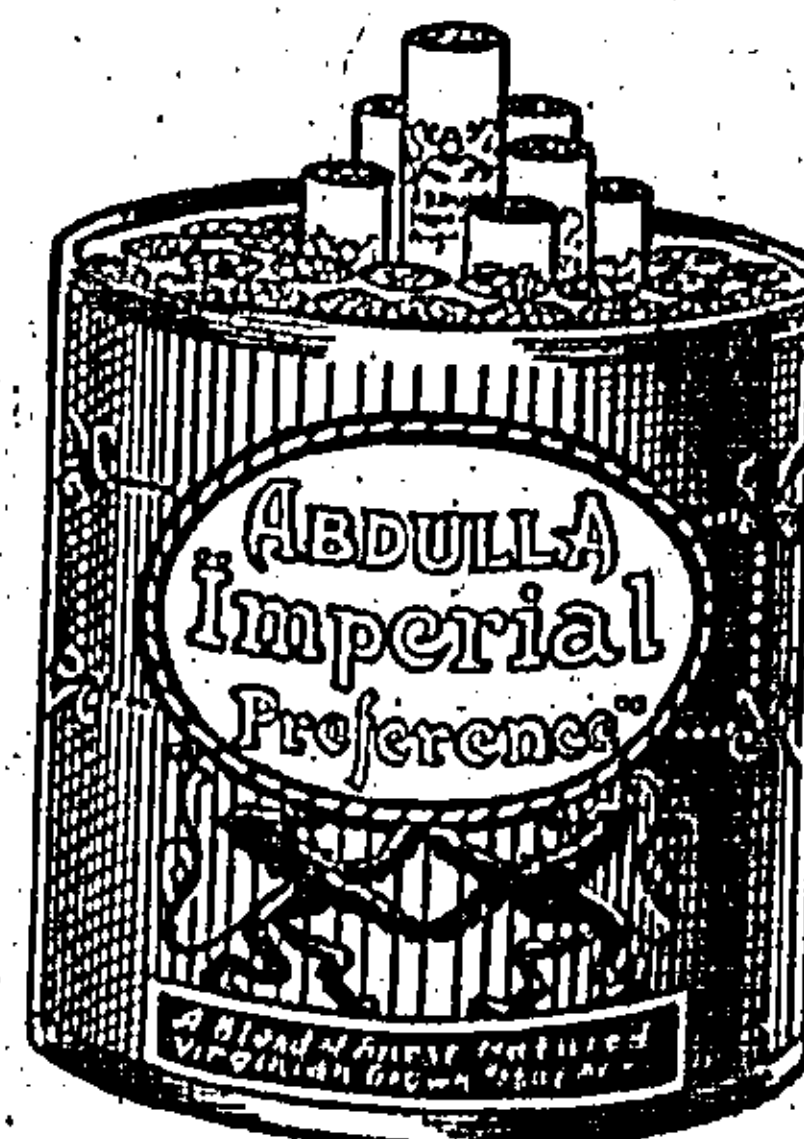
Dr. Conway will supervise engineering, traffic and other technical phases. Dr. Harr, former state secretary for banking and former Philadelphia city treasurer, will supervise the financial aspects of the study.

Mr. Nicholl during the war served as Director of the Highway transport office of Defence Transportation. The objective of the survey is to provide Shanghai with an integrated network of high-speed trolley motor-bus and ferry lines, comparing favourably with the most modern systems in the world. —United Press.

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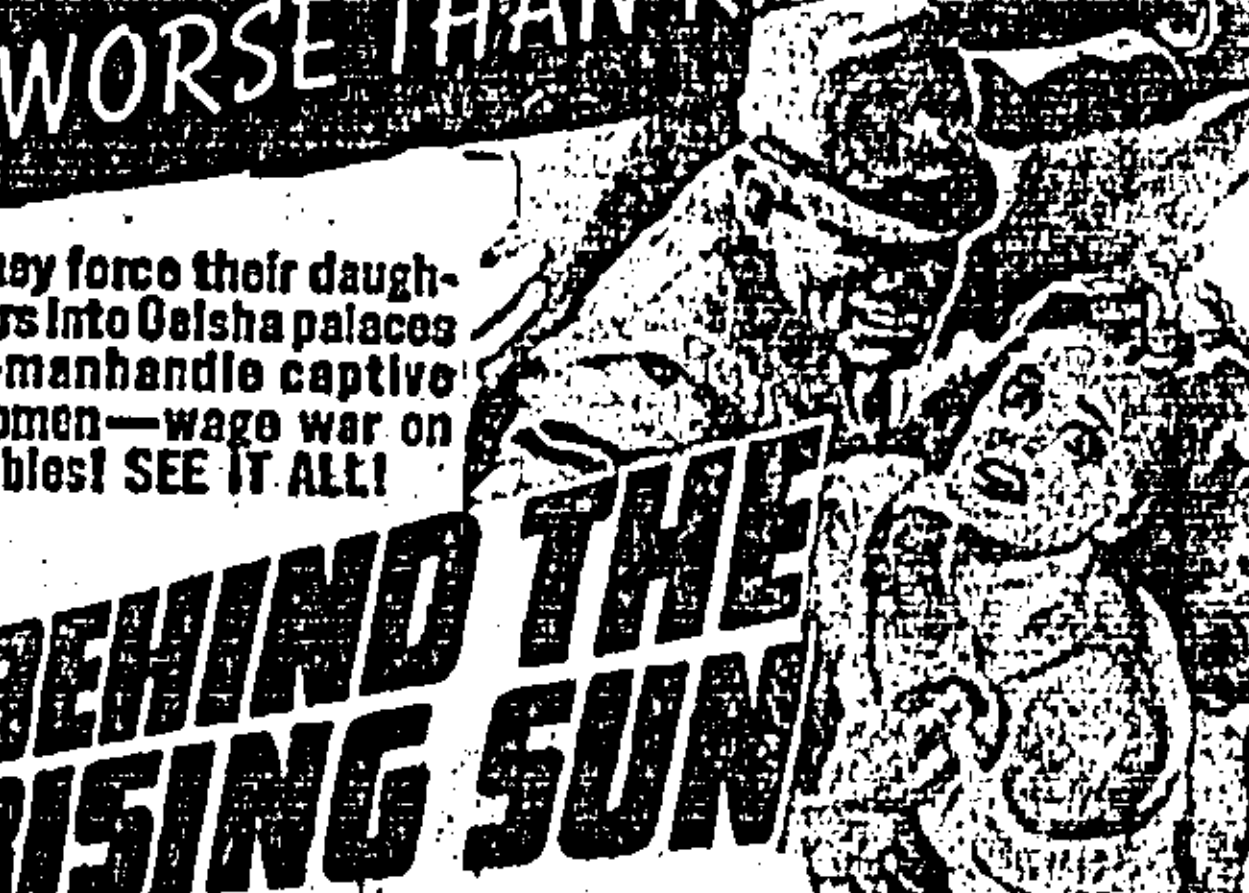
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TYRONE POWER • MAUREEN O'HARA  
in the **"BLACK SWAN"**

During the war the Allies and the enemy bombarded each other with millions of scraps of paper. Even forged books were circulated in neutral countries by the Nazis. In an English country newspaper office, a German "daily" newspaper was produced—it had a circulation of a million

# LEAFLET WAR

BY  
**PETER LAWRENCE**

THE soldier away at the war has to fight many things. Bullets and shells, monotony and mud, sometimes depression and not infrequently fear. And in modern campaigns there is a new weapon—propaganda.

The Germans, with little club-footed Goebbels as their propaganda chief, tried desperately hard to break the morale of our men. They failed. On the other hand, it has been proved time over again that our leaflets and radio broadcasts were a long way to reduce the Hun to a state of misery, and thousands were persuaded to desert their lines for the comfort of the Allied prisoner of war camps.

If you remember, we started the leaflet war on a large scale as soon as hostilities broke out. Night after night the RAF was out over enemy territory dropping not bombs, but thousands of pieces of paper. There was always a lot of security about the messages they contained—why no one knew. They contained nothing sensational. Just simple, straightforward messages to the Germans stating our side of the argument.

It is doubtful if they had any lasting effect in face of the promise by the Germans that the war was going to be over within a few months, but some amusing stories were told. One was of a member of a bomber's crew who had the job of feeding out these leaflets in a nice steady stream. One night he broke the monopoly by letting to a consignment still done up in its packing. Afterwards he was told: "You are careless. You might have killed someone."

## Germans Fell Flat

WHEN the Germans started their advance into France and the Low Countries they produced some leaflets bearing the lines: "The French have let you down." For the French some more were produced blaming the "let-down" on the British. In neither case did this form of propaganda carry any weight.

From then on leaflets were dropped on England—most of them rather poor productions both in contents and paper. After the Dieppe raid, however, the Germans became more ambitious, and distributed pictures of the tanks we left behind (everybody knew we planned to do it, anyway) and various shots of prisoners being marched off. Closer examination revealed that in most cases the prisoners in the different pictures were the same men, snapped from different angles. The caption to the leaflet told very flatly: "The Invasion of the Continent." From the moment the raid started the BBC had informed listeners at home and in France that this was no invasion attempt—merely a large-scale raid.

After the real invasion had been going for some time the Germans produced a newspaper called "The Other Side" which they dropped on England. It only ran to two issues and each one was rather humorous in its way. "Never in this world will we Germans lay down our arms," said one. "Didn't the full-stop at the frontier of Germany give you an idea how long the war will go on? Your military experts are talking about advances in feet and inches. Get out your foot-rules and check the distances to Berlin. You will see that it will take you 18, 19 or 20 years to get there."

The other issue gave some hints on house-to-house fighting. "Never move in the streets. Use instead cellar entrances or holes in the partitioned walls." No doubt our troops found that very enlightening.

## Front Page Box

THE Germans, it has been said, are a nation without any sense of humor, but the following "box" from the front page of "The Other Side" is worth recording.

"George came home to Jackney a hero from Holland. He had one leg, one arm and one eye left. 'Is the house okay?' he asked his wife as she met him at the station. 'Yes, George, our house is still all right.' And George went home and his wife looked after him lovingly. But that night a flying bomb shattered George's house. When they dug him out they found him as chirpy and cheerful as ever. 'My poor darling,' said his wife, 'you've already lost one arm, one leg and one eye and now our home has gone.'"

"Nuts," said George. "They're minor details. It's the main thing that counts. That is we get Danzig for the Poles."

The material which provided Goebbels with his number one leaflet came from London. Early in the war when the Tommy-gun first made its appearance as the machine-carbine of the British Army, Winston Churchill was shown one. With the usual interest which the Premier took in our latest weapons he handled one and posed for a photographer. With great glee the Germans printed the picture with the heading: "WANTED for incitement to MURDER."

## Two Classes

GERMAN leaflets can be divided into two classes—those for Allied troops and our people at home, and those for the neutrals. On the whole, those for our fighting men were crude and lacked the finished ingenuity of the various forms of propaganda which found their way into non-belligerent countries.

One, aimed to appeal to the American troops in Italy, described in flowery phraseology a Christmas party given to POW's in Rome. It quoted troops as saying: "It's a knockout! It's a wow!" and "Well, I am jittered" (rather than "I'm jittered"); and someone should have told Goebbels that "Gee-whiz" found its way into the mortuary of American slang back in the late twenties. Spelling, too, was not the Germans' strong point.

Another leaflet which the enemy hoped would help his cause was one giving easy lessons in how to report sick. It gave hints on how to work up the symptoms of jaundice, nervous troubles, inflammation of the eye, slight affection of the stomach, temporary paralysis and sore throat (only for those who still had their tonsils)—all of these were "recommended to those who think they need a thorough recovery from the hardships of war in pleasant surroundings with affectionate treatment and good food." It has been said that the instructions contained in this leaflet were "borrowed" from a similar one we dropped on the Germans.

For the propaganda which he fed to the neutrals Goebbels relied mainly on hand-out photographs of the war on land and at sea. In the early days America was flooded with pictures of British soldiers, covered with oil, being rescued from rafts and swamped lifeboats, and these received a big coverage in the US press. Some of the pictures were real and some were fake, and it was at faked productions that Goebbels' backroom boys achieved their most remarkable results.

## False "Penguin"

BOOKLETS which looked as though they had been written and printed in England were circulated outside Nazi-occupied Europe. One of these was a "Penguin" book called "Post-War Troubles" written by "J. F. Drummond" which was circulated in Stockholm. Its main purpose, of course, was to show that the Allies were not really Allies and that Russia and Britain lived in fear of one another, and quoted (or rather misquoted) Churchill, Anthony Eden, Laski, and various British writers. The book is a good example of forgery except for one slip-up. The imprint shows that it was "printed at Hardmansworth (Middlesex)."

## According To Culbertson

(Copyright, 1947, by Ely Culbertson)

In to-day's deal the declarer risked his contract on a 50-50 finesse instead of taking a different finesse that was sure to win.

North, dealer.

East-West vulnerable

The bidding:

NORTH  
♦ Q J 10  
♥ A Q 10  
♠ A Q J 10  
♣ 7 6 4

WEST EAST  
♦ 7 6 5 4 3  
♥ K 8 7 6 5  
♠ K 5 4 3  
♣ Q 10 9

SOUTH  
♦ A K 8 4 3 2  
♥ J  
♠ 8 6  
♣ K 3 2

The bidding:  
North 1 no trump Pass South 1 spades Pass  
1 no trump Pass 1 spades Pass

South gave considerable thought to bidding over North's four spades, but finally decided to "play it safe." This was sound philosophy in view of his handling of the cards, but unfortunately, conservative as the contract was, it was not quite conservative enough!

West, not wanting to break any side suit, opened the trump seven. The ten won, and South overlooked the spade jack in order to finesse diamonds.

East smothered the diamond ten and, not unnaturally, shifted to clubs. Declarer's club king was trapped, and the contract went down one trick.

It required very little thought to analyse that the diamond finesse was extremely dangerous. Of course if there had been any other play for the contract, that finesse would have had to be risked, but there was another play—decidedly! Moreover, this other play had just as much chance for immediate success, and no chance for eventual failure.

After drawing two rounds of trumps South should simply cash the heart ace and lead the heart king through East. If the latter covers South ruffs, leads a diamond on the ace, throws his last diamond on the heart ten, then leads the diamond queen through East. If East covers South ruffs, goes to dummy with a trump, and discards two clubs on the established diamonds.

If East fails to cover the heart queen or the diamond queen it does not bother South—he merely discards the diamond on the heart queen anyway, because he is quite willing to lose the trick to West, who cannot launch an attack on the club king. The same applies, of course, to the diamond queen if East does not cover—South merely discards clubs. At no time, it should be observed, is the contract in the slightest danger when this marked line of play is employed.

The Germans produced propaganda and leaflets until nearly the end of the war. The presses in Hamburg were working for Goebbels until early in 1945. There is one leaflet which the Germans should have thrust in their faces to-day. It shows an American looking into a mirror. The image he sees is supposed to be himself in later life—a face heavily lined and the corners of the mouth turned down in a picture of pathos and depression. It is the picture of the average German of to-day.

## Red-Hot Stuff

BRITISH leaflets were more of the red-hot news type. When the Germans were in a spot—latterly they were nearly always in a spot—leaflets pointing out their predicament and suggesting surrender as the only alternative were hurriedly printed and despatched. Mixed with these were safe conduct passes of two varieties—individual and unit types. They nearly always worked. You are surrounded. "The Allies are closing in from all sides" and "Your only escape route is the sea" were printed in bold type and fired either in a shell or dropped from the air on to the hard-pressed Huns in isolated pockets. The Germans holding the front lines were told repeatedly that their Eastern armies were falling back and there was no stopping the Allies reaching Berlin. Day after day of this paper war soon undermined the resistance of the most hardened SS men.

Leaflets such as these were printed both in the field and in England. One firm of printers which turned out leaflets until after VE-Day was the "Luton News," which also produced airborne newspapers. The object of these papers was to give the German troops the unvarnished truth about the military and general situation on the war and home fronts. One of them was called "Nachrichten für die Truppe" (News for the troops). Its circulation started at 200,000 copies daily and rose to 800,000 and eventually 1,000,000. They were packed in special bombs which exploded 1,000 feet from the ground, each bomb holding 10,000 copies.

The block-making, setting, printing and despatching of this newspaper had to be carried out without any information reaching people outside the "Luton News" office. One evening in a local inn a soldier on leave from B.L.A. had with him a copy of "Nachrichten." To his friends he described how the Germans came over to the British lines carrying copies of "Look, this paper promises us safe conduct. Is it not our own newspaper? We shall be out of the war. There is good food waiting for us as prisoners."

The soldier continued: "This is a newspaper the Germans produce for their own troops. Why can't the British do the same?" In the pub was a machine-minder from the "Luton News." He longed to say "For months I have been seeing my days and nights watching that paper pour out of the presses," but he had to keep silent.

## "Sheaf"

AFTER the Allies had entered Germany a new paper, "Sheaf," which contained instructions for German civilians, DP's, and POW's, was printed in the same office, and "Nachrichten" was printed by the Sun Engraving Company until its last issue on VE-Day. "Sheaf" was printed in English, French, German, Polish and Russian and its circulation rose to the million mark. It ceased in July, 1945, when Occupation newspapers were started in Germany.

In addition to these newspapers the Luton printers ran off some 1,200,000 leaflets and set type for newspapers for the French, Dutch and other occupied countries. These extra newspapers were printed by other firms.

Of all the leaflets which we produced perhaps the most interesting was one in booklet form showing on alternate pages pictures taken in both the 1918-19 and 1939-45 wars. One page showed our tanks in 1917 and on the next our present day tanks. The next two pages showed smashed up German planes from both wars; then would follow shots of dishevelled prisoners rounded up in 1918, and equally dishevelled prisoners of this war.

The German soldier who picked up this little booklet could visualise in a flash that his army was heading for the same defeat as befell the army in which his father served. And that was what we wanted him to visualise.

## POCKET CARTOON



## The Stately Homes Go To Ruin

By BARBARA WACE

Lords of the English manors can more likely be found in the stables or the villages these days than in big houses.

Prices and taxes are high, there are death duties, a lack of domestic servants and a shortage of coal for heating; just to mention a few reasons why these noblemen are not anxious to dwell in their massive homes. Many, particularly those of the younger generation, say not even an abode of heat and servants would make them want to occupy the enormous buildings—life is more compact and simple now.

An one heir to a title and a vast run-down estate said:

"My father is pigging it in our huge, cold house in the country. He is trying to keep up the place and his standards of early morning tea and muffs in a silver dish—you know."

He added: "It is pathetic seeing him setting the table, and then solemnly going upstairs to put on his dinner jacket for dinner. Nothing would ever induce me to live there."

Wartime living changed the idea of many of these landowners who no longer "can hardly imagine themselves with butlers and servants," even if they could get them, said Ernest Frentz, a well-known London architect. "They want to live in a more modest house and sensible manner. But the problem is, what to do with the houses?"

One of the more fortunate ones is Lord Inchiquin, whose seat at Dromoland Castle, County Clare, has been in the family since the 10th century. He has half the house and rents the other half to Pan-American Airways.

Lord Halifax hopes to convert his stables into a residence for himself and his family, having given his ancestral home at Hickleton Hall, near Doncaster, to the Sisterhood of the Order of the Holy Paraclete for use as a girls' school. Meanwhile, he resides in a village cottage overlooking the property.

"At least I can be sure it will not go to wreck and ruin like so many other magnificent buildings of this district," he explained.

But many owners find they cannot even give away such huge unwieldy houses, some of them with hundreds of rooms. Many are too far from the sources of employment, public utilities and rail transportation to be of use as public institutions.

During the war, the government used numerous such buildings for armed forces' quarters, offices, evacuated children's schools, and other purposes. Now they are empty again and steadily depreciating jewels of a forgotten era.

British law asks no taxes on empty, unfurnished buildings and a great number of owners have moved away, permitting their buildings to decay while they pay rent for something smaller and save money. Many ancestral landowners are anxious to give their houses to the National Trust, a voluntary society which seeks to preserve for the nation the land and houses. The Trust is more able to do this well than are the individual owners.—Associated Press.

**DUMB BELLS**  
REGISTERED U.S. PATENT OFFICE

IS THE PLUM CAKE IN THE OVEN BAKED YET? STICK A KNIFE IN IT AND SEE IF THE KNIFE COMES OUT CLEAN!

THE KNIFE CAME OUT CLEAN MAN SO I STUCK IN ALL THE OTHER DUMPS TOO!



**NANCY** And in a Natural Pose



When You Feel Tired and Restless

take  
**Elliotts Nerve**

**Brain Tonic**  
and  
On Sale at All Dispensaries



## Women BEAUTY ARTS

This Space Every Day.  
By LOIS LEEDS



Posed for Lois Leeds.

Feathers, Frills and Furbelows of Fashion!

## TIMELY TIPS!

Get new makeup shades for the rich Fall Browns, Blues and Wine shades.

Use rose coloured face powder over a deep or fading suntan.

Use hot oil on your hair overnight and shampoo early the next morning.

If you want to achieve a new look wear bangs!

Get a beaded blouse for your soft tailored suit. It will see you through dressy affairs and dinner dates.

## WOMEN MAY BE INJURED BY X-RAYS

Women were more susceptible than men to injury from X-Ray and atomic energy radiation, Dr Egon Lorenz said in New York.

Dr Lorenz, who is bio-physicist at the National Cancer Institute, was addressing a meeting of the Radiological Society of North America.

He added that the warning applied to these women:

Atomic-energy workers. Nurses or technicians helping to give radium and X-ray treatments. Girls in sweets factories using X-rays to check the contents of boxes of sweets.

## Risk Of Cancer

"I base my warning on studies I have made with mice to help protect the health of workers engaged on atomic bomb production," Dr Lorenz said.

"Women working with penetrating radiations in atomic energy production or in X-ray laboratories face the danger of cancer of the ovaries. If their ovaries react to radiation similarly to those of the mice on which I experimented, the working time of women with such radiations should be reduced for a few years, or the permissible dose of radiation should be decreased.

"A comparatively slight exposure to X-rays or to atomic radiation could produce cancer in women."

Minute Makeup by GABRIELLE



Pretty is as Pretty does—so do everything possible to enhance your prettiness! Never have we had a "prettier" season than this one. Makeup is gorgeous, gowns are glorious—so get it the mood!

## SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"Science can develop atom bombs and rockets to the moon and all that sort of thing, but they can't figure a way to eliminate shaving!"

## Cannot Live In Paris Within Letter Of Law

So many restrictions have been imposed in Paris that life "within the letter of the law" would be intolerable.

This was stated by McKenzie Porter, Sunday Chronicle correspondent, on his return to London from Paris.

In an effort to bring to order the people who have been compelled to set up house outside the law, the French Government has imposed regulations to protect regulations.

The indecisive result of the recent elections is a symptom of the state of regulation-bound France.

Yet France is rich with agricultural production almost equal to 1938 and industrial production 98 per cent of that year. Coal is 100 per cent of 1938 and transport has carried more tonnage.

Why then the vast notorious trafficking with each man saying: "Everybody else deals in the black market. Why shouldn't I?"

## Impotent Officials

The jungle of theories and restrictions in which the French find themselves is unsuited to their temperament.

Controls have hurt the Frenchman, because they have given the opportunity to the trickster, and created a multitude of impotent officials.

When one orders a meal in a Paris restaurant he should give up a coupon. This regulation is seldom honoured. Hotels and restaurants could not cope with the flood of paperwork involved.

Money consists of notes ranging from the value of threepence to £10. Bus conductors often do not bother to take the fares because they cannot find enough small change.

## Toffee Lumps

In some restaurants a cup of ersatz coffee without sugar or milk costs 3d.

If you want a piece of sugar the waiter produces a box of toffee lumps. If you take one, it means a 1s. tip for him.

Cocktails range from 2s 6d to 10s. Rents, by present British standards, are low. But Paris is packed with people from the war devastated areas, all seeking a roof. To get a reasonable middle-class apartment you have to pay £500 key money. There is no confidence in the franc, because there is so little confidence in the politicians.

## MAN'S "GHOST" KEEPS FAITH WITH CLIENTS

A "haunted" lathe has convinced relatives of Kenneth Bailey, a hard-working and conscientious Croydon watchmaker who was killed in a motor smash recently, that his restless spirit is trying to finish work which had accumulated at his death.

Bailey's relatives, neighbours and the Croydon police have reported that the lathe has been working every night in Bailey's workshop, which has been locked since his death.

Although the motor is not connected, the red-hot machine has been working at full pressure, they say.

Mrs Bailey and her other son say that the "haunting" of the lathe began immediately after Bailey's death, without comment from the "spirit world."

## U.S. College Morals Cause Concern

The moral standard in United States universities is causing university authorities serious concern.

Student honesty in and out of the classroom has grown to a critical problem, Dean Charles McAllister, Regent of the State College, Washington, told a national gathering of regents and trustees.

"Sound morality in such matters as sex and drinking is not the only issue," he said. "There is greatly increasing evidence of student dishonesty."

"I have already conferred with 39 university presidents in the eastern, southern and central States and each is greatly troubled about student morality."

"Some report that the moral tone of their campuses is still high, but they fear spread of the laxity prevailing elsewhere."

Dean McAllister declined to say to what extent ex-servicemen have created the problem, but he agreed that the condition coincided with the war's end and the return of G.I.s to the campus.

## Film Magnate Buys Bernborough

Bernborough, the great Australian horse, has been purchased by film magnate Louis B. Mayer for stud purposes.

Winner of 15 straight races in Australia, Bernborough ended his racing career in November, 1946.

A son of Embury out of Bern Maid, the horse won 26 races in 37 starts during his career. He is now eight years old.—Associated Press.

## NEWS FROM WALES

By J. C. GRIFFITH-JONES

The first big-scale Welsh Industries Fair held in London was a big success. In six days some 40,000 people came to see a representative range of Welsh products displayed on 100 stands at the Royal Horticultural Halls, Westminster.

This Welsh Fair even eclipsed the celebrated "Britain Can Make It" exhibition, recently held in London. In one respect. The general public were given facilities not only to view the new goods but also to buy some of them—for domestic and personal use—direct from the stands. This is the latest evidence that new factories in Wales are beginning to produce freely both for the home and export markets.

Orders exceed £3,000,000 but the chief aim of the Fair, actually, was to interest buyers for wholesale firms both in Britain and overseas in the increasing variety of Welsh products. The organisers of the exhibition were encouraged by a generous flow of new orders. By the sixth and last day of the Fair orders worth more than £3,000,000 had been placed. This means that Welsh factories in many cases have sold their wares for months and even for a year and will give industrialists the justification for pressing the Government to speed up supplies of machinery, raw materials, and factory extensions which in turn will create more jobs for Welsh idle workers, who still number 54,000.

## Welsh Shop Window

A Cardiff firm secured an order to supply £12,000 worth of machine saws for Spain and Portugal. Hester still was a £30,000 order for electrical goods for the Continent booked by another South Wales firm. Buyers for Canadian and other Dominions markets ordered large quantities of women's gowns and slippers. The Dutch Government was interested in electrical water heaters and rotary switches which they want to buy in bulk for vast industrial reconstruction in Holland.

The firms which secured these orders are convinced that much of the new business could not have been obtained without the stimulus provided by this Welsh "shop window" established in the centre of London.

Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, paid an official visit to the exhibition. This was his view of the venture—"I think it was a first class show, reflecting great credit on the organisers, the National Development Council of Wales. It had considerable value in making the people of London and importers in foreign countries more aware of the industrial resources of Wales which have achieved in recent years in diversifying its industries."

## Industrial Skill

Sir Stafford also expressed the hope that as the result of the exhibition more British manufacturers will come to realise that Wales possesses great reserves of industrial skill, and remember when they think of extending their business that first-class sites, factories, and labour will be increasingly available in Wales.

Altogether, this week of boosting Welsh goods in London has proved the most profitable Welsh industrial experiment since the war ended. The Development Council has now decided to stage an annual Welsh Industries Fair in London. If all industrial firms will co-operate as Welsh local authorities are already doing, 1947 exhibition should become a truly "national" display, representative of every phase of Welsh industry, and it will be possible to stage it in the biggest exhibition hall available in London.

## Family Self-Help Scheme

An interesting story of Welsh co-operation has been revealed by the death of a 78 year old ex-miner in Pontypridd, Glamorgan. Until he was in his late sixties James Griffiths worked hard in the mines. There were ten years when he and his family had to struggle for a bare subsistence. Yet his five children three sons and two daughters all secured a good education and prospered. They did it by helping each other.

Even the eldest son, qualified as a teacher (he is now head of a secondary school). Then he helped his brother Hector to train for teaching (he is now chemistry master at the same school). Glyn, the third son, wanted to be a doctor, so Hector helped him (he is now medical superintendent of a large hospital). In turn Glyn helped his sister Elizabeth to qualify as a teacher, and she rounded off the family self-help scheme by assisting her younger sister, Gladys, to become a doctor.

## Radio Pioneer Dies

A Welshman who was a pioneer of Welsh radio variety and probably the first "whispering songster" on the air has died at Cardiff, aged 40. He was Lyn Joshua, who was troubled by a throat affliction for years but cheerfully exploited even his weakness for artistic purposes. He was the "Willie" of many Welsh radio serials. Forces men and women will remember him best for his humorous and human broadcasts of "Dad's News Letter."

Few of his fans knew however that Lyn Joshua was bedridden when he recorded the last series of these popular features.

## JIVE AND JAZZ ON WAY OUT

Heptens and jive addicts are out of date, according to the President-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs Julius Y. Talmadge.

Instead, American youth is returning to the pure old-fashioned folk songs and dance tunes for entertainment and relaxation, she said.

Mrs Talmadge declared that "these truly American songs should be known to everyone."

Every turn in American history had brought its own folk songs, she said. They constituted a record in ballads and tunes of the onward march of a great nation enduring all suffering and overcoming all obstacles.

Mrs Talmadge made this announcement on behalf of the important DAR committee for "Advancement of American Music."

## Proving Popular

She saw strong indications that jazz and jive are being abandoned by young Americans with the return of the nation to a more moderate postwar pattern of living, just as the flaming flappers of Post-War I. period went into the discard.

She observed that radio programmes and gramophone recordings are beginning to revive old favourites and prove popular once more.

DAR has launched a campaign to revive the old songs and sponsor music festivals at which classical compositions by American composers and American folk songs will be played.

## WOMAN SAID HEADS LONDON CRIME GANG

A mysterious woman wearing mink, nylons, and silver slippers, is believed to be the pseudo socialite leader of a dangerous criminal gang in London.

There is evidence that the woman has taken part in a series of spectacular jewel and fur robberies.

Police believe she is in a position that enables her to mix with business and society leaders.

In recent weeks goods worth £20,000 sterling have been stolen—getting a new high in the current crime wave.

## Black Market Values

The mystery woman is believed to have laid the plans. She apparently is a jewel and fur expert who tells by a glance "black market" values.

The Marquesa de Zahara admitted that 12 eggs were responsible for her loss of jewellery and cash valued at £5,500 sterling on the Golden Arrow Express at Victoria Station.

She said she was so anxious about a dozen eggs she brought from Paris that she held them in her hands while attending to her luggage, and her handbag, containing the cash and jewels, was stolen from her shoulder in the crush.

## TO KEEP MANY WAR PLANTS

The U.S. Army and Navy Munitions Board has disclosed that the Army services propose to retain and operate 60 or more vital plants from the multi-billion dollar war industry now being dismantled.

The services hope that the Government will keep strings on more than 250 other plants. Some Government-owned manufacturing facilities are already being offered for sale with the proviso that they be available for munitions orders in case of another war within the next two decades.

It was also said that the fate of the vast war-born synthetic rubber industry "must be solved this year," because imports of natural rubber are beginning to mount to prewar proportions.

The Munitions Board hopes that the rubber industry will continue to operate up to half of the approximately 1,000,000 tons annual productive capacity.

## Rupert and Ninky—26



Rupert runs on desperately. The footmarks lead to where the wheelmarks of the little plane start, but of Ninky there is no sign. On the far side of the field he spots his friend Edward Trunk and he goes over to him. "Did you see whose plane that was?" he asks. "Yes, it belonged to a queer little chap like a sort of Boy Scout," says Edward. "I've never seen him here before. He was carrying some sort of animal under his arm." "Oh, that must have been my Ninky!" cries Rupert. "What ever shall I do now?"

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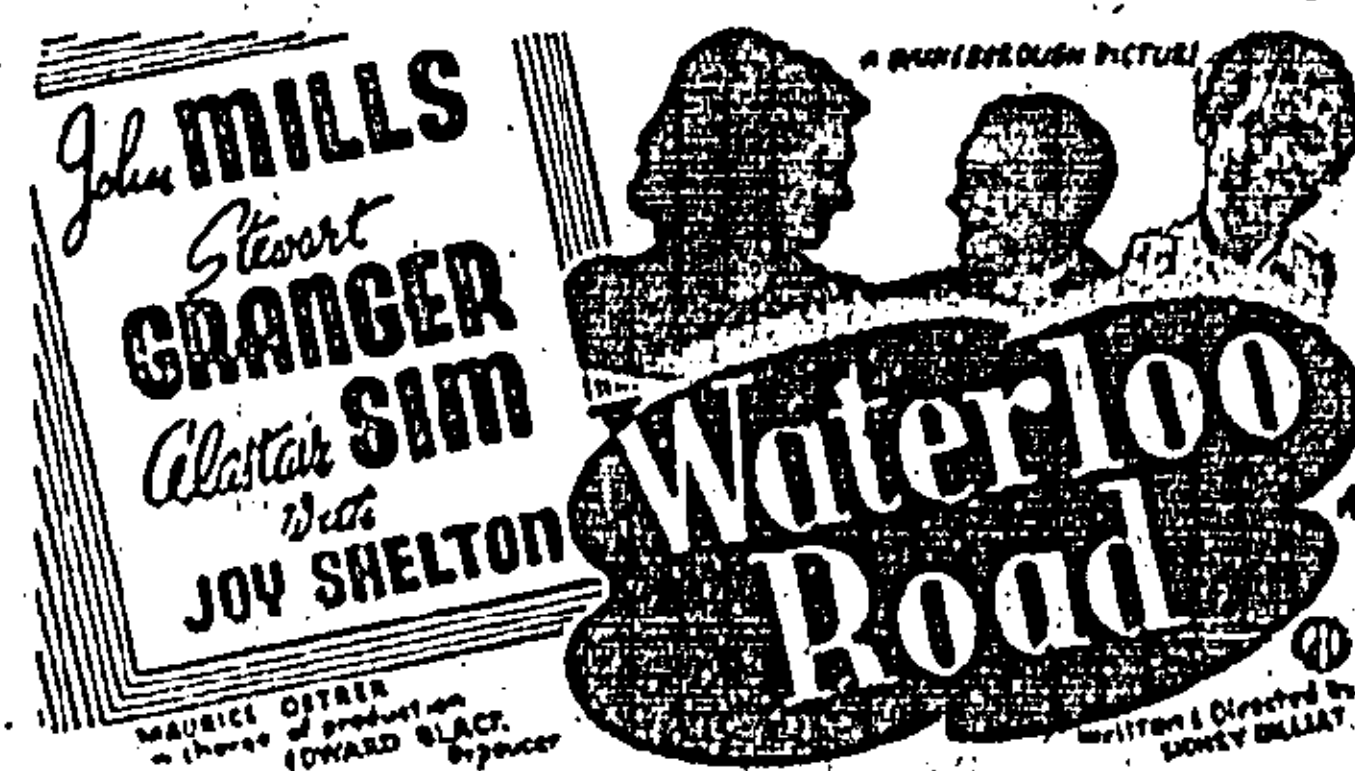


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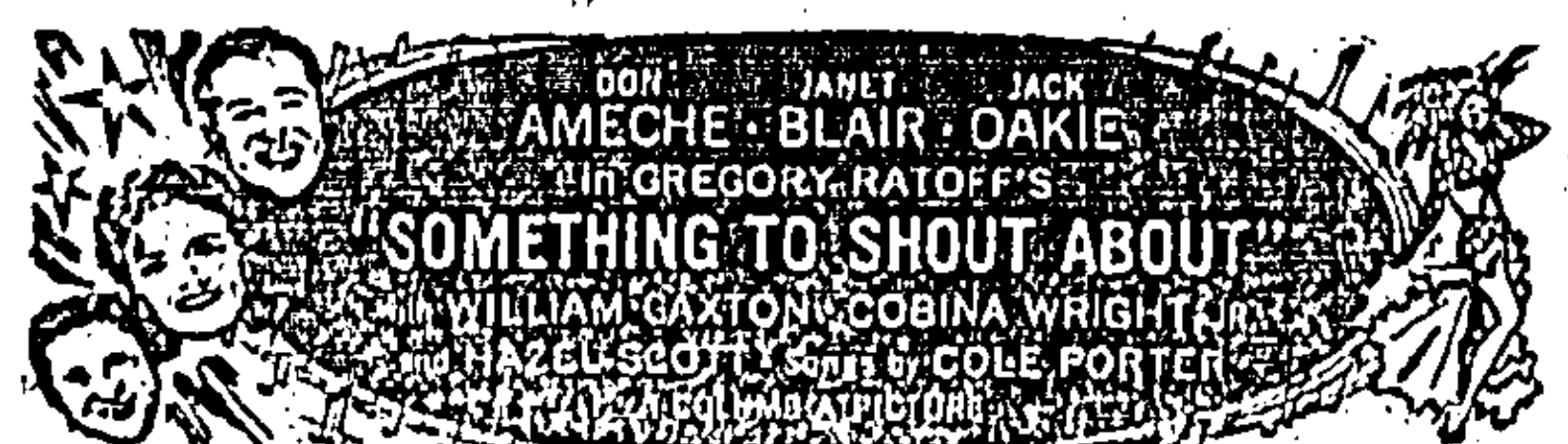
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